MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXI. WEDNESDAY, 10th. JULY 1805. Number 1031.

Sheriff's Sales.

HOSEA EASTGATE, *vers.* CHARLES WALTERS,

AND

HENRY BANTLEMAN *vers* CHARLES WALTERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 15th July next, (and to continue daily, until the whole is disposed of) will be sold, by Sheriff's Sale, in the House No 96 Audiapah Naick street, opposite the north end of Anderson street, Black Town, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of each day for Ready Money only, all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. Consisting of an elegant set of Mahogany Dining Tables, Mahogany Wardrobes; Book Cases, and Chests of Drawers. Mahogany Soffas with hair stuffed Bottoms, and Chairs to Match, with handsome Europe Chintz Covers, a capital Harpsichord, and one Hand Organ in high order, elegant Cut Glass-Ware, also one Pipe of very excellent Old Madeira, which has been some time on fine, and is now ready to be drawn of, and a variety of other Articles, with a large collection of Law and other Books, being the property of the above named Defendant and seized by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

CATALOGUES WILL BE PUBLISHED.

JOHN OAKES, SHERIFF.

Madras, 28th. June, 1805.

JOHN TULLOH, W. DOUGLAS BRODIE, and GEO. HALYBURTON.

Vers.

AVADANAM PAUPIAH BRAMINEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 22d. Instant, will be sold by Sheriff's Sale at His Office No. 1 Davidson Steet Black-town, between 10 and 12 in the forenoon, the following Bonds granted by His Highness OMDUT UL OMRAH late NABOB of the Carnatic, in favor of AVADANAM PAUPIAH BRAMINY the above named Defendant, bearing Interest at the rate of 12 per Cent per Annum for the following Principal Sums. Viz.

One Bond Star Pags	57,000	Total Star Pagodas 206,272 22, dated 12th. July 1798.
One Do. - - -	55,000	
One Do. - - -	52,500	
& One Do. - - -	41.772.22	

Being the property of the said Defendant and Seized by Order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Conditions of Sale, 10 per Cent to be paid down Immediately, the remainder in approved Notes or Bills not exceeding three Months, date bearing 12 per Cent. Interest for the Convenience of Purchasers — The Bonds are in English, Witness'd by Samuel Johnston and Thomas Barrett, and may be seen at the Sheriff's Office Black-town, any day previous to the day of Sale.

JOHN OAKES, SHERIFF.

Madras, 9th. July 1805.

PROPOSALS

FOR

A LOTTERY

FOR

A STRING OF LARGE

PEARLS,

EXTREMELY PERFECT,

CONSISTING OF 113 PEARLS,

AND

WEIGHING 1,936 CARATS,

FORMERLY BELONGING

TO THE LATE

Nabob Wallajah of the Carnatic,

AND COSTING

Originally the Sum of Upwards

OF

ONE LAC OF STAR PAGODAS.

THE PEARLS are now valued only at the Sum of FORTY THOUSAND STAR PAGODAS, divided into Four Hundred Tickets, of *One Hundred Star Pagodas each*; the String of Pearls forming the only Prize.

TICKETS to be had from Messrs. COLVINS, BAZETT and Co. at Calcutta, Messrs. BRUCE, FAWCETT and Co. at Bombay, and Messrs. CHASE, CHINNERY M'DOUALL and Co.

The Tickets to be paid for on delivery, and to be drawn by the Agents for the Madras Road Lottery.

Madras, 24th. June, 1805.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of ALEXANDER ANDERSON Esq. late a Superintending Surgeon in the service of the Honorable the East India Company, under the Presidency of Fort St. George, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to MESSRS. ANDREW BERRY, JOHN BINNY, & ROBERT DENNISON, three of the Executors in the said Will named.—All Persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding Property belonging to the said Estate, are requested forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up the Property to the said Executors at Madras.

Madras, 21st. June, 1805.

FREIGHT,

To PENANG & MALACCA.

THE SHIP

COMMERCE,

Captain CHAS. EATON,

BOUND TO

PENANG AND MALACCA,

WILL SAIL

On or before the Fifteenth Instant.

For FREIGHT apply to the COMMANDER, No. 12; Semboo Doss Street, Black-town.

Madras, 9th. July, 1805.

For Sale on Commission.

A STRONG handsome EUROPE CURRICLE, with Colling's Patent Boxes to the wheels,—a HOOD and a HARNESS—The whole is in perfect repair, having been very little used, and will be sold reasonable, for particulars apply to

Fraser & Norris,

Where the CURRICLE may be seen.

For Sale on Commission.

BY HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY

PIPES

OF

MADEIRA,

FROM THE HOUSES

OF

Phelps and Co.

AND

SCOTT and Co.

OF THE ISLAND OF

MADEIRA.

This WINE is warranted to be Genuine, and can be recommended to GENTLEMEN, who may wish to lay by a Stock of Genuine

MADEIRA,

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

140 & 165

STAR PAGODAS PER PIPE!

Advertisement.

THE ELEGANT

Plated

DINNER SETS

WILL BE SOLD

BY RETAIL,

BY

HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

For Private Sale.

BY HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.

A HANDSOME BAY SADDLE HORSE, about seven years of age, sound, quiet, and stands fire, with SADDLE and BRIDLE, the Property of a Gentlemen about returning home.

A Light GREY SADDLE HORSE, seven years of age, 14½ hands high, of gentle and pleasant paces, the property of a Gentlemen who has no further use for him.

Both these HORSES may be seen on previous application.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On FRIDAY, the 12th. Instant,

At 11 O'clock.

The Undermentioned

Piece Goods,

Consisting of

CAMBRICKS,—DIMITIES,—CHINTZ, PALAMPORES,—HANDKERCHIEFS, DUNGARIES —— TABLE CLOTHS—— TOWELS,

AND

BLUE CLOTHS,

OF

Sixteen and Eighteen Punjums.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE, FAURE & CO.

AT THEIR AUCTION-ROOM,

On FRIDAY next, the 12th. July,

At 11 o'Clock.

The Undermentioned Articles

OF

FURNITURE,

THE PROPERTY

OF

A GENTLEMAN,

LEAVING THE PRESIDENCY.

Consisting of

A MAHOGANY Bureau and Bookcase — a pair of Blackwood Side-Boards—a set of Claw feet ditto—Dining Table, in five parts—two dozen handsome varnished Arm Chairs—Tea Poys—a pair of Sofas, with Chintz Covers—Mahogany Wine Cooler—a large Wooden Cash Chest — one Thermometer — three Presses, for Book-binding.

ALSO

AN INVOICE OF

Earthen-Ware,

Consisting of

Cups and Saucers, Slop Basons, Wedgewood Tea Pots, Sugar Vases and Milk Ewers; and Fawn Coloured Ditto—Ditto Ewers and Basons.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

On FRIDAY, the 12th. Instant,

AT THEIR PREMISES,

At One o'Clock,

A PAIR of Bay Carriage HORSES, A Strong Bay Bandy HORSE, A Bay Saddle HORSE,

AND

A Large Sized Grey

MANILLA HORSE.

For Sale on Commission.

BY

HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

EXCELLENT

Coniac Brandy,

IN KEGS

OF

SIX AND TEN GALLONS,

AT

One & a half Pagoda per Gallon.

ALSO,

A FEW BASKETS

OF

FRESH CAPE

GARDEN SEEDS,

AT FOUR PAGODAS

PER BASKET.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 11th. July,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 O'clock,

A CAPITAL GOLD

TIME PIECE,

by Mesure.

AND,

AN INVOICE OF

GOLD AND SILVER HUNTING,

AND

PLAIN AND DOUBLE-CAS'D

WATCHES.

ALSO,

AN INVOICE OF

GOLD JEWELRY,

Consisting of

LOCKETS, RINGS, EAR-RINGS, BRACELETS, &c.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 11th. Inst.

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 11 o'Clock.

THE FOLLOWING

CONDEMNED

STORES,

LANDED FROM

H: M: Ships,

EMPTY POWDER BARRELS bound with Copper Hoops—Double and single BLOCKS—LANTHORNS —POWDER HORNS—HAMMERS —FILES of sorts—HAND VICES, &c. &c. &c.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

On THURSDAY, the 18th. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 O'clock.

The Following Articles

of

PLATE,

BELONGING TO

A GENTLEMAN,

DECEASED,

HANDSOME Curry Dishes with Stands,—Pye Dishes,—Muggs,—Waiters,—Table—Desert,—Tea,—Gravy and Marrow Spoons,—Soup Ladles,—Fish Knives,—Scewers,—Table and Desert Forks,—Table Cross,—Strainer,—Salt Cellers,—Muffineers,—Butter Knife, Bottle Stands,—Toasting Forks.

ALSO

A Handsome Fluted Coffee Pot,
A Tea Pot and Stand,
Two Sugar Pots,
A Milk Bowl,
An Egg Boiler,
An Egg Stand Complete, &c. &c. &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,—Much has been said and written of late years in this Country, as well as in the western world, on the subject of MATRIMONY,—various opinions *pro. and con.* with reflections on the state of an old Bachelor, &c. have, from time to time, appeared in print:—If you should deem the ideas which present themselves to me on this topick worth of a place in your paper, I shall without further ceremony proceed, and tell you that I flatter myself (*an office which no man else chuses to take upon him,*) that I have found out both the cause and the remedy of MATRIMONIAL INFIDELITY.—I now send you the result of my labours, trusting, that you will not object to the early insertion of a subject, which, as my Lord Bacon observeth, "COMETH HOME TO ALL MENS BOSOMS AND BUSINESS."

And first, Sir, permit me to observe, historically, that the state and condition of women, *quoad* matrimony, has undergone many and great alterations within the last two hundred years. It was formerly observed that women enjoyed better treatment in our Country, than in Spain and Italy, where they were kept under the strictest confinement, and guarded in every possible way from the opportunities of Sinning. It was also observed, that in consequence of the greater LIBERTY which the English and German women enjoyed, they proved to be the most virtuous of their Sex. Now Sir, If this had continued to be the case, the business of Doctor's Commons would not have been so good as at present, & I should have been spared the trouble of addressing this letter to you:—I therefore beg leave to assign that very LIBERTY, as the cause of the present complaints.

I presume I need hardly tell you, that there is nothing so liable to be abused as liberty, we have seen so much of this abuse of late years, that many very worthy and wise men, become sick at the very mention of liberty; while others have written elaborate treatises, to prove that the world enjoys much more liberty than it ought, and that those times, which some people call times of arbitrary power, were, in fact very *good times*, compared to the present. Now, if the abuse of liberty be so general, as to have pervaded all ranks, it is not uncharitable to suppose that the weaker Sex may have fallen into the error, if it were only from the influence of bad example. One evil consequence of the liberty allowed them is, that Matrimony is now attended with no manner of difficulty. In Novels, indeed, and other works of imagination, we read of the cruelty of Parents, Bachelor-uncles, and Maiden-aunts; but so very rare are those things in real life, that the writers of Novels having nothing before their eyes to paint and describe, are obliged to go on copying from one another, the manners of half a century old.

It has never been well with matrimony, since a Lover could visit his Mistress by the House Door. When there were Windows and Gardenwalls, and rope Ladders, and when it was an even chance whether a man Saluted his Mistress or the hard ground; a man learned to set a just value on what had been atchieved at so much risk—and young Ladies, too, allow me to say, would naturally be much more attached to a man, who had ventured his neck only for a five minutes conversation, than to one who came quietly in at the door, in the presence of the whole family, and without the smallest danger—Ah! these were happy days, when every step to gain a meeting was attended with the most delightful palpitations, and when the terrors of the Blunderbuss prescribed a *Tiptoe-ish* caution, that is not known in our time:—then Sir, a Courtship was a regular Siege, and the Lovers were acquainted with all the stratagems of war:—to be known to be in love, was to be known to be in danger; and when a parent discovered his Son's passion, he locked up all fire arms, and other hurtful weapons; and when uneasy at his absence instead of the present vulgar mode of sending a Servant, would have ordered the ponds to be dragged.—These were happy days.

Marriage, Sir, is greatly too easy, and what is the consequence? We have lost the noble passion of JEALOUSY, that great preservative of a Man's honour, that watchful spy, and informer, who was always ready to give notice of a plot before it was hatched, and could cook up a most formidable conspiracy without the help of conspirators:—no man can tell what are the comforts of Jealousy, and what the security it affords, but the happy few who possess it in its original and uncorrupted form. But this leads me on to what I consider as the cure of the evil.

Since MATRIMONIAL INFIDELITY arises from mistaken notions of liberty, and since we have wandered far from the secure and safe times, when women were virtuous and confined, what can be so easy as to retrace our steps, and return to those successful practises, which will always prevent the abuse of liberty, and prevent it from running into licentiousness? Let us consult the spirit of the times, and I think we shall find very little opposition to our plan. So very absurd are we at present, that when a Couple are Married, instead of considering the ceremony as any *tie*, they consider it as a taking up of their freedom. Indeed it is sometimes to me surprising to see a Wedding-day celebrated as a festival, altho' experience should teach me better, and it was not long ago that a friend sent me an invitation of this kind, dated, "*Second Year of our Liberty.*"

Instead of this Sir, let the Husband, or intended Husband begin, as before, with furnishing a House fit to receive the Bride in; but let him first consult some eminent Architect, who has been employed on the numerous Jails for *solitary* confinement, that have lately been built for the preservation of *Social Order*. In securing the doors, and windows firmly, and placing a *Chevaux de frize* along the top, he will do better than by providing Tables so finely polished, as to serve for Looking-glasses; and the Chairs of so delicate a *fabrique* as to be fit for any thing but sitting upon.—If there must be a China-closet, let him take care that there is nothing in it more brittle than porcelain; and if there must be Musick, let the Notes be softened and harmonized, by passing through a Keyhole.

In the course of these preparations, I cannot help observing, that we shall be greatly assisted by the superior ingenuity of modern mechanics; —besides the usual help of bolts and bars, we may adapt the patent Lock, which, we are told, is so contrived that no dishonest person can pick it; and that the owner may depend on the security of what he Guards by means of it:—I see nothing else that can prevent the abuse of liberty, but means like these.

It is in vain to think that people will not abuse liberty, if they have it:—they may ask for a little, and that little may not seem unreasonable, but, if it is granted, can we be sure that it will stop there? No, Sir, the more liberty you give to a man, or to a woman (which is the point here), the more they will require: —It is like giving drink in the dropsy:—It grows by what it feeds on.

We live however, in times, in which I hope there is not much occasion for my dilating on this subject. It is a general maxim now, that the abuse of any thing, is a sufficient reason against the use; and it is highly requisite we should carry this theory into practice.

If I have not fully explained every part of my plan, I trust many of your Readers will have entered into the spirit of it, sufficiently to supply my defects; and I hope in a very short time to find that CRIM. CON. and all its consequences of "*deprivation of comfort*" and "*heavy damages*" will be for ever extinguished and abolished, by my plan of FAMILY BARRACKS.

SIMON PURE.

Cannanore, 22d. June 1805.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, 10th. July, 1805.

THE Governor in Council, is pleased to give general notice, that in conformity to instructions which have been received from His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, a Board of Officers consisting of the following Members, has been appointed at this Presidency, for the purpose of making a final arrangement of the accounts connected with the distribution of PRIZE MONEY, captured at SERINGAPATAM in the year 1799.

Maj Gen. MACDOWALL,	Lieut. Col BRUNTON,
Major MUNRO,	Captain MARSHALL,
Lieut. Col. DODSWORTH,	Major MACLEANE.

All persons whose claims to PRIZE MONEY may not have been adjusted, (or where claims may not have been already presented), are required to submit their claims to the Governor in Council, within the period of three months from this date, in order that they may be referred for the investigation and report of the Board of Officers, and Notice is hereby given, that such claims as shall not be presented within the stated period of time, shall be finally rejected.

Fort St. George, 5th. July 1805.

ON the 2d. Instant, arrived His Majesty's Ship ALBATROSS, and on the 3d. His Majesty's Ship CONCORDE, the first from Bengal, and the latter from a Cruise.

The Brig Mungamah, has arrived at Trincomallie, from this port:—PASSENGER, William Orr, Esq.

ON the 6th. instant, arrived the Ship Ann, Capt. Dadaly, from Calcutta, and on the same day, the American Ship Wonolansed, Capt. Randall, from Madeira, which she left the 14th. of March. She touched at Trincomallie: PASSENGER, from that port, Mr. Falvey.

ON Monday arrived the Ship Mangles, Capt. Reid, from Calcutta, left the 18th. June:—PASSENGER, Capt. Doyle, of the Royal Navy.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

MR. JOHN RIDDLE and MR. A. H. KELSOE, Subordinate Collectors in the District of Coimbatore.

MR. GEORGE SMITH, Collector in the Zillah of Guntoor.

MR. THOMAS A. OAKES, Assistant to the Register in the Zillah Court of Vizagapatam.

COLONEL MONYPENNY, of His Majesty's 73d. Regiment, to Command the Garrison of Fort St. George.

OFFICERS for the duties connected with family payments.

Captain P. Brown, is appointed to that duty at Fort St. George, and at the Mount:—Captain Keay, of Invalids, at Trichinoply:—Lieutenant Roebuck, at Vellore; and Lieutenant John Hall, at Bellary.

Mr. Surgeon MACKENZIE, to be Superintendent of Vaccination.

Mr. Surgeon WHITE, to be Garrison Surgeon of Fort St. George, vice Mackenzie.

CEYLON APPOINTMENTS.

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, Esq. to be Agent of Revenue and Commerce for the Districts of Galle and Matura.

WILLIAM HERRIES KER, Esq. to be Agent of Revenue and Commerce for the Districts of Chilaw and Putland.

THE VACCINE.

Extract from the Public Letter of Dr. Christie, Inspector of Hospitals on Ceylon, dated 20th. June, 1805.

"I BEG leave to enclose for publication, an abstract of VACCINE RETURNS on CEYLON for May 1805, during which I am happy to say that there have been more inoculations, than in any month of the present year:—

Discharged with Certificates, - -	1,196
Failed, - - -	104
Remaining, - - - -	461
Total	1,761

"FROM a careful comparison of the Returns of the Patients treated in the Small Pox Hospitals on this Island, in the Years 1800, 1801, and 1802, I have reason to believe, that *one third* part of all the Natives on Ceylon, who were seized with natural Small Pox, *died* of the disease, and as probably not one half of the inhabitants of this island escaped the natural Small Pox, we may fairly argue that of the 33,000 persons inoculated with Vaccine, one sixth part, or 5,500 persons would have otherwise fallen victims to Small Pox, and thus that number of lives has been directly preserved to the community by Vaccination, besides the incalculable though more indirect advantages, that result from the contagion of Small Pox being arrested in its progress, at the Sea-ports, &c. where most of the inhabitants are armed against its influence, by the Vaccine, and thus contribute to the safety and protection, even of such as have not been subjected to either disease."

MARRIAGES.

Yesterday Evening, HENRY HARRIS, Esq M. D. to MRS. BADDELY.

AT CALCUTTA.—LAMBERT MALONEY, Esq. to MISS H. KING:—CAPTAIN JOHN PRINGLE, to MISS DE CALONNE.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

Captain West, 8th. Regiment N. Cavalry—Capt Lindsay, and Lieutenant Robert M'Creith, Pioneers—D. Jones, Esq. Sugeon—Lieut A. Thorpe, His Majesty's 34th. Regiment.

BOMBAY,—26th. June 1805.

On the 19th. instant, arrived the Shaw Byramgore, Captain Bowen, from Calcutta: PASSENGER Colonel Carleton.

On the 20th inst. the Hon. Company's Ships Henry Addington, Capt. Kirkpatrick, Bombay, Castle, Capt. Hamilton, Wexford, Capt. Clarke and Royal George, Captain Gribble, arrived from England, which they left on the 17th. Feb. 1805. The above ships touched at Madeira on the 10th of March, and off that Island spoke H. M. Frigate Egyptienne.

On the same day arrived the Ship Friendship, Captain Suxpitch, from Bengal.—PASSENGER George Waddell, Esq. of the Bombay Civil Service

Extract of a letter from Lieut. ROSS, *Commanding the Hon. Company's Cruizer, the Queen, to* WILLIAM T. MONEY ESQ. *Superintendant of Marine, dated, Muscat 4th. May 1805.*

"On the 30th April, about 20 leagues to the Northward of Muscat an attack was made on us by a large Trankey and two Dows, one of which carried ten guns with swivels, and the three filled with men. I have to regret that after being engaged with them for an hour and twenty minutes, they were enabled, altho' much shattered, to get off with a light air, which was but barely sufficient to admit of the Queen's steering. I beg to inform you that every part of the crew, European and Natives, behaved in a very spirited manner; and that from the very steady fire kept up by the Artillerymen and Sepoys, the enemy were baffled in their attempt to board us. I beg also to mention Lieut. Hall's conduct on the occasion, as being extremely active as was Mr. Robson's (volunteer); and that I am indebted to Captain Seton for his support in directing the small arms, & for personally repelling the enemy's boarding.

"I am happy to state that the only damages received by us were one sepoy wounded, the sails and running rigging a good deal cut, and the Main Mast wounded by one Cannon, and several musquet shots. From the state the enemy was in, I have reason to think his loss must have been considerable; as scarcely a shot was fired further than about twenty yards, and all raked her."

CALCUTTA,—17th. June.

The suspicious vessel, seen in the roads some days back, arrived off town on Wednesday last, and proves to be the Louis, under the colours of the King of Johanna, commanded by a Captain Smith. She sailed from Johanna in April, mounts 16 guns, has a number of Europeans and Coffrees on board, and 130 Slaves. She left St. Helen's in company with the convoy under His Majesty's ship Grampus, and, it is conjectured, from some circumstances which have come to light, that she will be condemned.

On Saturday, a Coroner's Inquest was held on board the ship Louis, on the body of the above Captain Smith. Various are the reports and conjectures now in circulation, respecting the character and conduct of Captain Smith, of which we have at present but confused accounts.—It is however, supposed, that aware of the impropriety and unlawfulness of his late proceedings, that the unhappy man had resorted to *poison*, to avoid perhaps the justice of a public tribunal.—The Jury found a verdict of *Lunacy*.

His Majesty's ship Earl Howe, arrived at Diamond Harbour on Wednesday last;—and the Grappler gun brig.

FORT WILLIAM,—6th. June.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel William Toone, to the Command of the Corps of Hill Rangers, in the room of Lieutenant Colonel Shawe, who has proceeded to Europe.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint Major General William Dowdeswell, on the Staff of the Army serving in the East Indies, in the room of the Honorable Major General St. John, resigned. His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief, is pleased to notify the appointment of Major General Dowdeswell, to the Troops serving under his Command, and directs his being obeyed accordingly.

GLEANINGS,
FROM THE LAST
OVERLAND DESPATCHES.

The Lords of the Admiralty have come to a resolution with respect to the SURGEONS of the NAVY, and their Assistants, who are to be placed on an establishment, similar to the Surgeons of the Army, to wear a distinguishing *uniform*, and to be allowed a rank suitable to their situation.

The French Ambassador at Constantinople, Marshall Brune, has at length arrived at *Vienna*, as appears by letters from thence of the 22d. February. What effect this may have on the face of public affairs, it may be premature to conjecture.

LONDON GAZETTE,—12th January.

Lieutenant Cols. Henry Fane, 1st. Dragoon Guards, Robert Balton of the 13th Light Dragoons Robert Cheney of the 1st. Foot Guards, the Honorable W. Monson 76th. Foot, George Anson 15th. Light Dragoons, Kenneth Howard of the Coldstream Foot Guards, *to be Aid-de-Camps to the King.*

It appears from an account laid before the House of Commons, that the unfunded debt in Exchequer Bills, outstanding on the 5th. of January, 1805, amounted to 25,253,500l.

The Swedish Consul at Christiansound has intimated to all the Commanders of Swedish ships, that they are not to put into either French or Batavian ports or harbours.

Captain Smedly has been restored to his office of Harbour master, by the process of a writ of mandamus issued against a late principal Magistrate of the City, for suspension of that gentleman from his office.

Letters from Trieste, mention that the commercial house of Antoine Combe of that city, had stopped payment for upwards of 400,000 florins,

It is reported of Bonaparte that this sentence escaped him in the presence of several French gentlemen;——"before next *May* the differences between England and France will be terminated, and all Europe enjoy Peace."

LONDON,—6th. February.

We have begun almost to forget Bonaparte's threatened invasion; the topic is quite stale, and the very name of *Bonaparte* is so harsh and disagreeable, that to oblige the fair sex, it is scarcely mentioned—The Parish clerk of a village near Rawden has written the following lines upon him, which are in his own manner and spelling.

Robert Spere was BONEY's vile percursor,
BOBY was a vile dog, but BONEY is much WORSER.

It is reported that the French frigate *Didon* has recaptured a Spanish prize from the English, coming from the Havannah; the ship is said to be laden with sugar and other valuable merchandize, besides a considerable quantity of both gold and silver.

Suicide is a crime extremely rare amongst ecclesiastics and men of letters. Yet these two qualities were united in the person of Mr. TINDAL, chaplain of the Tower of London, who unfortunately put himself to death some time ago with a musket shot.

It is said that Government has it in contemplation to send a pompous Embassy to the Principal Courts of Europe; and that these Ambassadors are to be directed to propose a new plan for the balance of European politics. The persons, said to be destined to fill this mission are Lords Macartney, Malmesbury, St. Helens, and Auckland. (*Morning Chronicle.*)

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MALTA.

"We are in daily expectation of some expedition being undertaken as transports have been preparing here for some time, but whether these are to receive troops from our own garrison or as only preparation to a general armament in this quarter, is not generally known. The regiments of this place are the finest in the Service, and seasoned to the climate, which in the event of active operation would be an important consideration.

"The Contagion of Spain has happily not reached us, though we are in danger of its approach from more Channels than one, as our opposite neighbours of the Barbary shore persisting still in their religious superstitions, admit no precautions. Our accounts from Egypt represent that unhappy Country as the victim of civil discord, revolution succeeds revolution, while the want of system or energy in the Turkish government seems to leave it without any visible means of controul. Amidst all the successions and Changes however of factions, it is flattering to us as Englishmen to be informed of the respect still paid there to the British Character. We speak of it here with self approving satisfaction, the natives themselves Compliment us upon it, and draw the happiest augures from it for their own island. The name of Englishmen is still revered with gratitude in Egypt, and whether Turk, Mameluke or even Albanian is the Superior of the day, every right and every privilege established for the Christian inhabitants by General Stuart on the withdrawing of the army, is inviolably observed; even those Frankes who are subjects to the Porte, still claim their right of Exemption from all injurious distinctions under the Faith of that general proclamation before his departure."

LONDON 12th. FEB.—A number of conjectures are formed concerning the destination of the Toulon Fleet, which is said to have 10,000 men on board. Some think they are going to Egypt.

PARIS, FEB. 24.—Don Juan Joseph Marieta, commander of the La Casilda Packet from Monte Video, met on the 21st. of January, at six o'clock, in 40°. 1'. 40". North Latitude, 9°. 13'. 36". West of the Spanish Meridian, a French Squadron composed of a Three Decker, Six Ships of the Line and four Frigates.

The Rochefort Squadron has been met by various ships, and was steering to the Westward.

PARIS,

THE LATE OVERTURE OF PEACE.

CONSERVATIVE SENATE, FEB. 4.

M. Talleyrand, Minister for Foreign Relations, was introduced, and presented by order of the Emperor, the following report :—

" The national solemnity of the coronation, this noble and necessary consummation of our social institution, was connected with sensations too profound and too general not to have occupied the undivided attention of all classes in the State—on the approach, after the accomplishment of this great internal event, which has just secured for ever the destinies of France, in consecrating by the suffrages of men, and by the voice of Heaven, all that we have acquired in glory, in grandeur, and independence, it was generally, and as it were by one common impression felt, that the interest of all other events was weakened and diminished—and even the thought of the war, in the bosom of a nation owing so much to its victories seems to disappear.

" Every thing is accomplished—the Empire is founded, and in resuming his attention to exterior concerns, and in recalling the spirit of the nation to the interests of the war, the first sentiment of the Emperor has been to raise himself above every passion, and to justify the exalted destiny which providence reserves for him by shewing himself inaccessible to hatred, ambition, or revenge. If there exist the men, who have conceived the project of combating us with the arms of crimes; who have to the utmost of their power, realized this cruel thought, who have hired assassins, and who, even at this very moment, pension our enemies—it is over these identical passions that the Emperor wished to triumph. The more natural and common it was to feel a lively resentment against personal attacks, the more was he sensible that it was the part of a great mind to be proof against it. This determination is noble—but it differs widely from ordinary rules—and on so rare an occasion, I ought to forget for a moment the principles of propriety, which would prevent me, in other instances, from offending by my praises the sovereign, whose Minister I have the honour to be. In the present instance, I cannot explain those measures, the generosity of which supposes an insensibility to the common laws of prudence, without justifying them—and without intending it, my justification is our eulogium.

" The Emperor has made the first overtures to a Government, which has been guilty of aggression, which has manifested without motive and without disguise, sentiments of inveterate hatred towards him and toward us. In order to comprehend adequately such an instance of moderation, we must resort to the remembrance of the past, and follow the progress of an august Sovereign through the whole extent of his noble career. Have not such men, as have studied his character, discovered in the bold flight in the vigorous and constant execution of all his enterprizes, a stock of calmness and of prudence which regulated them, a check that prevented every abuse—in a word, a burst of justice and humanity, incessantly tending to moderate the effects, and to accelerate the term of necessary acts of violence.

" Thus, after a succession of advantages gained on the Banks of the Drave, far from suffering himself to be led on by the hopes, with which the most bountiful fortune seemed disposed to intoxicate him, he calculated, that it was more advantages for France and for her enemies, that he should act temperately. To the great attractions of glory, he opposed the grand interest of humanity. He was sensible to the cries of those victims, who were to be, without delay, sacrificed in the last actions of an implacable war, and he made propositions of peace.—From that time, with that view into futurity which outstrips events, and discriminates them even in causes that are to produce them, he had foreseen all the blood that was to flow on the fields of Marengo and Hohenlinden—and insensible to these presages, which held out to France and to its brave army, fresh laurels and new conquests, he listened only to wisdom and humanity, which give a sanction to glory, but dictate sacrifices.

" The same principle inspired him with the same magnanimity—when called upon to take the reins of Government, he united the title of First Consul to his reputation as a General, and the authority of the chief Magistracy to the unlimited ascendency of the glory which he had acquired. On all sides he addressed the language of peace, and he succeeded in making himself understood. After peace had been restored to the Continent, there yet remained an enemy to France. On the 24th. of January, year 8, he made a proposal of peace to the King of England. The generous conqueror of the year 5, the First Consul, Pacificator of the year 8, could not be deficient in the same magnanimous moderation, in the person of the august Sovereign, to whom Heaven has confided our destinies.

" Spain, involved in the contest by provocations without pretext or excuse, has given us, for auxliaries, the disapprobation of Europe for an unjust aggression, the indignation of a generous people, and the forces of a great kingdom. Invulnerable on our territory, we have proved that vigilance and an energy which never relaxes, are sufficient for our security. Our colonies are beyond the reach of attack : Guadaloupe, Martinique, the Isle of France, would defy an expedition of 20,000 men. Our cities, our plains, our manufactures prosper: the regular and ready receipt of the imposts attests the inexhaustible fecundity of agriculture and industry : commerce, accustomed during the last ten years to be conducted through its expensive relations with England, proceeds now in another channel, and substitues for these relations, communications more profitable, more independent, and more secure. There are no new imposts : no loans : a debt which cannot increase, but must diminish : in a word, an union of means sufficient to support during ten years, the existing state of war; such is the position of France. This war has indeed been scarcely offensive; but it is far from having been inactive. France has been guaranteed. She has created strength hitherto unknown. She has produced in the bosom of an enemy's country, a perpetual source of disquietude, without remedy ; with a prudence and an unbending energy, she has acquired forever the confidence of the Continent, at first somewhat shaken by the commencement of an incendiary war, which might have set Europe in a flame, and whose progress has been arrested by the unceasing efforts of vigilance, moderation, firmness, and wisdom.

" What is the situation of the enemy ? The people are up in arms, and whilst necessity, seconded by genius, has led us to invent a new species of marine, necessity and terror have compelled the Cabinet of England to substitute in general the pike, for the ordinary implements of war. This Cabinet is divided betwixt projects of invasion, and projects of defence. It is lavish in useless entrenchments; it covers its coasts with fortifications; it erects and destroys its batteries without end; it makes experiments, whether it could not stop or turn the course of rivers. It plans inundations on its own fertile plains; the indolence of cities reigns in the fields; the turbulence of the country pants in its cities.

" Ireland, the Indies, the shores, even England, are an everlasting and unbounded object of uneasiness. All that belongs to England is endlessly menaced by 1500 vessels which compose our flotilla, at present by sixty Ships of the line, and by a valiant army commanded by the first Generals in the world. Of all kinds of menaces, would not that of simple patience be the most terrible, which would enable us to persevere for ten years in this state of delay and of effort, which leaves to our active hostilities the knowledge and the choice of the place, the times and the means of annoyance.

" These considerations, and this contrast, should in my opinion, have inspired the English Government with the wise resolution of taking the first steps to prevent hostilities. It has not done so. It has left to the Emperor all the advantage of originating this honourable overture. It has given an answer, nevertheless, to the propositions that had been made to it; and if this answer be compared with the shamefully celebrated declamations of Lord *Grenville*, in the year 8; I am ready to acknowledge, that it is by no means void of moderation and wisdom.

" Whilst expecting new lights to illustrate the obscurity of the actual state of affairs, His Majesty the *Emperor* has conceived, that the imperfect disclosure which His Majesty the King of *England*, has thought proper to make of the first overtures of France, call for a full explanation on his part, of all that he wished, of what he did, and, of the answer of the English Government. At the same time he has commissioned me to make known to you, that he will ever feel a real satisfaction, most dear to his heart, in making known to the Senate, and to his People, by frank, full, and unambiguous communications, every thing that shall be connected with the interests of its prosperity and its glory on every occasion when such communication shall be consistent with the principles of policy, and the rules of discretion."

The degrees of power, the diversity of situations, produce no change in those eminent qualities, which may justly be styled the virtues of Character; and the Emperor was bound for the third time to propose Peace ; in order to prove, that it was not idly he had uttered, on a solemn occasion, these never to be forgotten words, " Soldiers, as First Consul, I had but one sentiment ; as Emperor, I can entertain no other." It is two years since war has been declared, and it has not been practicable to commence it. All its operations have been preparatory in projects; but the moment having arrived when the prosecution of it must produce real events, and give birth to the most terrible chances, the Emperor thought that it was essential to the principle of that political religion, which without doubt, draws down upon the thoughts and efforts of just and generous Princes the assistance of Heaven, to do every thing in his power to prevent great calamities by making peace.

" I am directed to communicate to you the letter which, with this view of moderation and humanity, His Majesty the Emperor has thought proper to write to His Majesty the King of Great Britain.

The Letter having been read, he proceeded :—

" In estimating the advantages of our position and in reflecting on that unanimous display of affection and respect, which during the late circumstances exhibited to us the whole of France absolutely disposed to devote itself to maintain the honor of the French name, the glory of the Throne, and the power of the Empire, I shall not conceal that, being the only person admitted, as Minister, to the participation of that determination, I ought, in order to appreciate it fully, to regard it less with a view to itself, to its heroic principle—to contemplate it rather as a result of character than as the application of a maxim of State. If any other Prince had communicated to me such a disposition, I should have felt, that the power of my office and my personal devotion would impose on me the duty of opposing it by my advice, And, in fact, what is our situation? and on which side are the advantages of the war? We have not lost any thing. Within and without every thing has been improved amongst us. Our flotillas, the creation of which seemed a chimerical project, the union of which appeared to be impossible, have been created and collected together as if by enchantment. Our soldiers are become seamen; we might say, that the ports and the coasts have been transformed into cities, where the landsmen and seamen apply themselves in full security, and as during peace, to the terrible and dangerous exercises of war. No doubt we have fewer vessels than England, but their number is sufficient to enable them, after a conjunction wisely prepared, to strike a mortal blow against the enemy.

CONSTANTINOPLE,—15th. April.

The Court of Russia still continues to send troops into the Republic of the Seven Islands, there has arrived here this day a frigate with several Transports from the Black Sea, with about one thousand troops on board ; as these ships have suffered very considerably from the tempestuous weather they experienced during the passage, they will continue here for some days to refit the vessels, and to obtain refreshments for their people. From the report of the commanders and officers of these ships it appears that during the present winter they expect further considerable reinforcements from Sebastipole, at Corfu.

PARIS,—18th. February.

Gibraltar, which has been a century in possession of the English, will be besieged by an army of from 80 to 100,000 men. There are already more forces collected at the camp of St. Roche, than there were upon that ground during the American war.

CADIZ, *4th. Jan.*—Rear Admiral Sir John Orde has writen to the Marquis de la Salona, Governor of Cadiz, to inform him that he has orders to declare the port of Cadiz in a state of *blockade*, but expressing at the same time his willingness to suffer the fishing boats to fish as usual, provided the Spanish batteries would not fire upon any British ships that might chance to come within their reach. To which the Capt. General has replied indignantly, that no pact or condition can exist which can release him from his duty &c. &c.

MILAN, *10th. Feb.*—On the 31st. January, Baron de Legisfield, addressed a letter to the Commander of the French troops on the banks of the Adige, assuring him that the Austrian cordon on the opposite bank of that river had no other object than that of preventing the contagion which has broke out in Tuscany, from extending itself to the Austrian territoties.

LONDON—16th. February.

It is mentioned in letters from Stralsund, that a subsidiary Treaty between *Great Britain* and *Sweden*, is under the consideration of his Swedish Majesty, but that previous to its conclusion, the King wishes to obtain the approbation of the Court of St. Petersburgh. On the other hand, the King of Prussia uses all his efforts to prevent a Continental League against France.

The Spanish encampment at St. Roch is to consist of 45,000 men. The Spanish Soldiers appear miserable objects, covered with Rags, and half starved :—they understand nothing but Praying.

A reconciliation has been effected between Lucien Bonaparte and his brother Napoleon.—The tax for defraying the expence of the coronation, which was first to have been raised on the Public, is now to be laid on the salaries of the Senators, Tribunes, Legislators, Counsellors of State, Ministers, Generals, Bishops, and all Public Functionaries. The quota is to be a tenth of the salary.

Bonaparte has authorized the Pope to invite all the constitutional Bishops and Clergy, who formerly took the constitutional Oath, to abjure its obligations. All of them obeyed the invitation, except Sauriene, formerly a member of the National Convention, and now Bishop of the departments of the Rhine.

The Pope has, it is said, demanded the restitution of the Church property, and the restoration of the Jesuits, but these demands have been peremptorily rejected by Napoleon.

Letters from Genoa mention, that the French fleet at Toulon, with 8000 Troops on board, will embrace the first favourable opportunity to sail, and occupy the ports of Sicily and Naples.

The Spanish Court continues to be under great apprehensions about the island of Minorca, which, according to the latest accounts from Madrid, was in a very indifferent state of defence, especially the works of Port Mahon.—Its garrison did not consist of more than 900 men, 200 of whom were incapable of doing duty, being confined by illness in the hospitals,—The position which the British fleet under Admiral Lord Nelson, had taken, in the vicinity of Barcelona, rendered it impossible for the Spaniards to do any thing for the relief of Minorca.

STATE OF HOLLAND.

Comparative Statement of the Taxes in the Batavian Republic, upon the annual income of a person having Property in the Dutch Funds, and having property in Foreign Funds.

A person having 100,000 florins in Dutch Debentures at 2½ per cent. per annum, receives for interest 2500 florins

Taxes upon this Property for the year 1805.

	Florins.
One-half per cent. upon property, the 100,000 florins in Debentures being estimated at their present value at 32,000 florins - -	160
N. B. This Tax is laid for eight years.	
Two per cent. upon Income of 2500 Florins. -	50
Five per cent. upon Income (a Tax laid for 25 years) - - - -	125
One per cent. on Capital, being the second Instalment for 1804. - - -	320
Four per cent. on property, new Tax for 1805. - - - -	1280
Half per cent. on property, being a Town Tax. -	160
Total Florins	2095

By which it appears, that a person possessed of 100,000 florins Dutch Debentures, or about 227l. a year, has only 37l. a year left to live upon; and he is still forced to pay all other Taxes besides.

A person being a Subject of the Batavian Republic, and possessing property in Foreign Funds to the amount of 10.000l stock, at Five per cent. receives for interest, per annum. 500l

Taxes to be paid by him for 1805.

Half per cent upon property, the capital of 10.000l being valued at 95l. per cent (this Tax for eight years)	47	10	0
Two per cent. upon Income - -	10	0	2
Five per cent. upon Income (this Tax for twenty-five years) - -	25	0	0
One per cent. upon property, second instalment for 1804 - - -	95	0	0
Four per cent. upon property, new Tax for 1805. - - - -	380	0	0
Half per cent. upon property, being a Town Tax - - - -	47	10	0
£.	605	0	0

By which it appears, that a person possessing 500l. per annum, in Foreign Funds must sell out capital to the amount of 105l. value, in order to pay his Taxes, which exceed his Income by that amount; and that he must then sell out more capital in proportion to his expences, upon which he is also obliged to pay all the other existing Taxes upon goods, lands, stamps servants, horses, sales, houses, &c. &c. with an additional ten per cent. on the whole.

Thus a Dutchman upon the Income he derives from Batavian Funds, pays about 85 per cent. in extra Taxes, and is still obliged to pay all the old established Taxes, with an additional 10 per cent. upon them besides.

Such is the advantage of being the Friend of France and the Ally of Bonaparte.

ARMY.

State of the British Forces at Home and on Foreign Stations, exclusive of Militia, on the 1st. of January 1805.

Stations.	*Cav.*	*Art.*	*Inf.*
East Indies and on passage,	2,296	—	13,552
Ceylon, - - -	—	260	6,464
Leeward Islands and passage	—	726	10,514
Jamaica, - -	—	848	3,835
Honduras, - -	—	—	927
Gibralter, - -	—	512	4,074
Malta, - - -	—	456	6,035
British North America, -	—	412	3,784
Bermuda and Bahamas, -	—	39	434
New South Wales, - -	—	—	490
Goree, - - -	—	—	344
On board the Bombs, -	—	26	—
TOTAL.	2,296	2771	50.420
Ireland, - - -	4.070	963	29,049
Great Britain, - -	14.857	4708	38.118
Jersey and Guernsey,	—	112	7.296
TOTAL.	18.927	5788	74.458
GENERAL TOTAL.	21,223	8559	124,878

FEB. 18TH.—On Thursday last, a French Flag of Truce, arrived at Plymouth, with despatches for Government.

The dispatch from Paris was Sealed with the NEW IMPERIAL SEAL, and orders were given to the bearer to proceed at the *Imperial* rate of not less than nine miles an hour.

On Friday the Lord Mayor held a Court of Common Council at Guildhall.—The Committee of City Lands reported the duties and emoluments of the office of Recorder of London, which was read, and the Court, after some debate, came to a resolution of raising the salary of the Recorder 500l. in addition to 1000l. per annum he now receives.

A strong instance of the effect of unfounded rumour was experienced last week on the Bristol road from London, where the stage coaches, &c. being very full of passengers, a report prevailed for several hours, of its being the consequence of *London Emigration;* occasioned by the *landing* of the *Enemy* on the Eastern coast.

FOUNDER OF THE LITERARY FUND.
Rev. DAVID WILLIAMS.

Mr. *Williams* is a native of Glamorganſhire; his father was a Proteſtant Diſſenter, and early deſtined him for the Miniſtry. Having paſſed through the regular routine of ſtudy he was ſettled as Miniſter of the Preſbyterian Congregation of Diſſenters at Exeter, the ſame place where the celebrated *James Pierce* officiated. Whether Mr. *Williams* was without any fixed principles, or whether *thoſe principles* were *unfavourable* to Chriſtianity, at that early period of his life, is uncertain; but ſome circumſtances conſtrained him to quit Exeter, and reſort to the Metropolis. He was introduced to Dr. *Benſon*, and others of the London Diſſenting Miniſters; and although *Hypocriſy* was in no reſpect his characteriſtic, yet he was appointed to preach to a ſmall congregation of Diſſenters at Highgate. Here it was Mr. *Williams* commenced Author, and publiſhed two ſmall volumes of Diſcourſes, chiefly on Religious Hypocriſy. In theſe Sermons Mr. W. depicted in glowing colours the prominent traits of hypocriſy in religion (a crime of which his moſt prejudiced adverſaries could never accuſe him of;) but it was juſtly ſuſpected, that while he was playing off his artillery againſt hypocriſy, he was ſecretly attacking Chriſtianity itſelf. The Unitarian Clergy were at this time employed in ſoliciting releaſe from ſubſcription to the 39 Articles. They held their Committee Meetings at the Feathers Tavern, in the Strand. The late Dr. *John Jebb* was an active Member of the Society, and at his requeſt the pen of Mr. *Williams* was employed to aid the deſign. Mr. W. however, went further than his coadjutors wiſhed, and in his "Eſſays on Public Worſhip," he diſplayed principles of Deiſm: theſe were ſtill more viſible in a ſmall Tract on Education, alſo publiſhed by him. An intimacy which had ſubſiſted for ſome time between Mr. *Williams* & the late Dr. *Franklin*, occaſioned the opening of his Chapel in Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, where he for ſome years read a Liturgy, on the Univerſal Principles of Natural Religion.

It was on this occaſion he was entitled "*The High Prieſt of Nature.*" The diſcourſes he preached were afterwards publiſhed in 2 vols. 4th. Upon the commencement of the French Revolution, in 1789, Mr. Williams became zealous advocate in behalf of French liberty, and he was made a Citizen by the National Aſſembly; he afterwards paid a viſit to *Briſſot* and was at Paris when the late King of *France* was guillotined. Madame *Roland* has paſſ[illegible] high eulogium on *David Williams*. A ſ[illegible]did edition of *Hume's* Hiſtory of England being projected by Mr. *Bower*, Mr. *William* was requeſted to ſuperintend, and make a Continuation of it. Some circumſtances transferred it to ſome other perſon. Beſides the publications mentioned, Mr. Williams is the author of various others, particularly the "Hiſtory of Monmouthſhire." He is alſo ſuppoſed to be the Author of "*Royal Recollections,*" and an Apology for profeſſing the religion of Nature in the eighteenth century. It is to be lamented that ſuch eminent abilities as Mr. *Williams* poſſeſſes ſhould have been employed to promote principles hoſtile to religion; but poſterity will never fail to do honour to his memory, as the *Founder of the Literary Fund.*

The untimely death of the amiable and learned *Floyer Sydenham* † gave riſe to the idea of his eſtabliſhment, and, by the meritorious exertions of Mr. Williams, it gradually increaſed, and has ſince become a very flouriſhing inſtitution, and has adminiſtered relief to numerous diſtreſſed Authors, men of the fineſt genius and talents neglected by their country, who muſt have fell victims to poverty, had it not been for the timely aſſiſtance of this benevolent inſtitution. † Who died in a Lock-up Houſe.

CONSTANTINOPLE,--12th. Dec.

A letter received from an Armenian Merchant at Salonichi, in Macedonia, contains the following particulars relative to the preſent ſtate of Perſia. The late King, or Sophi, having been aſſaſſinated laſt year in the midſt of his ſeraglio at Iſphahan, the poſſeſſion of his throne is conteſted by his three ſons. Two of them he had by his ſiſter, and the third by the fair Zirza, whom he carried off from her father the late High Prieſt of Thibet, and who is ſtill in the full poſſeſſion of her beauty. She is at preſent in the power of the two eldeſt ſons of her late conſort, by whom her party is narrowly watched. Her own ſon, Meyadeck, is maſter of Iſpahan and three provinces in the interior. His force in elephants is very great, and he is aſſiſted by a ſkilful General who ſerved under Paſſwan Oglou; but as the other brothers are equally powerful, the iſſue of the conteſt is doubtful.

DOWNING STREET,—25th. Jan. 1805.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Francis Gore, Eſq. to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over his Majeſty's Iſlands and Plantations in America, commonly called the Bermuda, or Somers Iſlands.

FRANCE.

PARIS, *Dec. 31ſt.*—The report of the ſitting of Friday was read and adopted. The Preſident then read the following meſſage:—

NAPOLEON, EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

We have nominated, and hereby nominate Meſſrs Champagny, Miniſter of the Interior; Regnaud and Laucue, Counſellors of State, to repair to the Legiſlative Body this day, Nivoſe 10, and there to give a report of the State of the Empire.

NALOLEON.

M. Champagny—"In conſequence of the nomination juſt announced to you, I am about to have the honour of giving you an account of the preſent ſtate of the French Empire."

STATE OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

The internal ſituation of France is now what it was in the calmeſt periods; no movement which can alarm the public tranquillity; no crime which remainds us of the *Revolution*; every where uſeful interprizes, every where the amelioration of public and private property, atteſt the progreſs of confidence and ſecurity. The torments of opinions no longer irritate the minds of men; the feeling of general intereſt, and the principles of ſocial order, better known and more refined, have attached the hearts of all to the common proſperity. This is the declaration of all the Adminiſtrators, this is what the Emperor himſelf witneſſed in all the departments which he traverſed, and what has been demonſtrated in the moſt ſtriking manner.

The Senate was, as it ought to be, the organ of the common ſolicitude. Soon after was expreſſed that deſire of hereditary ſucceſſion, which exiſted in every heart which was truly French—it was proclaimed by the Electoral Colleges, the Armies, the Council of State—the Magiſtrates, the moſt enlightened men were conſulted, and their anſwer was unanimous.

The neceſſity of hereditary power in ſo vaſt a ſtate as France, had been long felt by the Firſt Conſul. In vain did he reſiſt the force of principles—in vain did he endeavour to eſtabliſh a ſyſtem of election which might perpetuate authority, & tranſmit it without danger and without troubles.

The public inquietude, the hopes of our enemies, cenſured his undertaking. His death would have been the ruin of his labours. At that period the jealouſy of foreigners, and the ſpirit of diſcord and anarchy awaited us. Reaſon, feeling, experience, alike convinced every Frenchman, that there was no ſure tranſmiſſion of power, but that which left no interval in its operation—that there was no tranquil ſucceſſion, but that which was regulated by the laws of nature.

When ſuch motives ſupported applications ſo urgent, the deciſion of the Firſt Conſul could not be doubtful. He therefore reſolved to accept for himſelf; and two of his Brothers after him, the burdens impoſed upon him by the neceſſity of circumſtances.

From his own meditations, matured by conferences with the Members of the Senate, by diſcuſſions in the councils, by the obſervations of the moſt enlightened men, is formed a ſeries of diſpoſitions which fixes the inheritance of the Imperial Throne;

Which aſſigns to Princes their rights and their duties

Which promiſes to the heir of the Empire an education regulated by the laws, and ſuch as ſhall be worthy of his high deſtinies;

Which deſignates thoſe, who, in caſe of minority, ſhall be called to the Regency, and marks the limits of their power;

Which places between the Throne and the Citizens dignities and offices acceſſible to all, encouragements and rewards of public virtues;

Which gives to men honoured with great diſtinctions, invelled with great authorities, judges, too great to bend before their authority, or before their diſtinctions

Which give to crimes againſt the public ſafety, and the intereſts of the Empire, judges eſſentially attached to the ſafety of the Empire, and to its intereſts:

Which place more *eclat* and more weight in the functions of the legiſlator, more developement and extent in the public diſcuſſion of the laws;

Which brings back the tribunals and their judgments to thoſe old denominations, which had obtained the reſpect of ages;

Which, in fine, guarantees the right of the Prince and of the People by oaths, the eternal guardians of all intereſts

Theſe diſpoſitions have been decreed by the Senatus Conſult of the 28th. Floreal (18th of May); the French people have manifeſted their free and independent will; they have willed the Imperial dignity to be Hereditary in the direct, legitimate, and adoptive line of deſcendance of Napoleon Bonaparte; in the direct and legitimate line of deſcendance of Joſeph Bonaparte; in the direct and legitimate line of deſcendance of Louis Bonaparte

At this moment Napoleon was, by the moſt juſt of titles, Emperor of the French: no other proceeding was neceſſary to aſcertain his rights and conſecrate his authority.

But he wiſhed to repoſſeſs France of her ancient forms, to recal amongſt us thoſe inſtitutions which the Deity ſeems to have inſpired, and to impreſs on the commencement of his reign, the ſtamp of religion itſelf. To afford to Frenchmen a diſtinguiſhed proof of his paternal tenderneſs, the head of the Church was pleaſed to lend his miniſtration to this auguſt ceremony

What profound and durable impreſſions has it left in the ſoul of the Emperor, and in the remembrance of the nation! What a theme of diſcourſe for future generations;

The oath of Napoleon will be for ever the terror of his enemies, and the Ægis of the French. If our frontiers are attacked, it will be repeated at the head of our Armies, and our frontiers will no longer fear foreign invaſion.

It will be preſent to the memory of the Delegates from authority. It will remind them of the object of their labours, and the rule of their duties; and if it does not ſecure their adminiſtration from ſome errors, it will ſecure a prompt reparation. The principles which it conſecrates, are thoſe of our legiſlation. In future, fewer new laws will be propoſed for the deliberations of the Legiſlative Body. The Civil Code has ſatiſfied the public expectation. It is in the memory of Citizens, it enlightens their ſteps and their conduct, and every where it is celebrated as a bleſſing

A Project of a Criminal Code, completed within theſe two years, has been ſubmitted to the reviſion of the Tribunals, and is, at this moment, undergoing the laſt diſcuſſions of the Council of State.

The Code of the Pleading, and the Code of Commerce, are ſtill in the ſtate in which the labours of the laſt year left them. More urgent cares have called off the attention of the Emperor, and it is one of his maxims, not to propoſe to the deliberation of Legiſlators, any projects of laws, but ſuch as have been matured by long and ſage diſcuſſions.

The Schools of Legiſlation are going to open; Inſpectors are appointed, who ſhall throw a light upon their precepts, and prevent them from degenerating into vain and uſeleſs experiments: the Lycees, the Secondary Schools, are filling with youth eager for inſtruction.

Fontainbleau, has already furniſhed a Militia, diſtinguiſhed in our armies for its high ſtate, its attainments, and regard to diſcipline.

The Polytechnic School is peopling our Arſenals, our ports, and our eſtabliſhments, with uſeful hands.

At Compeigne, the School of Arts and Trades daily obtains new ſucceſs. That which is forming on the limits of La Vendee, is expected with impatience, and will ſoon be in full activity.

Prizes have been decreed to the ſciences, to literature; and the arts, and during a period of ten years, devoted to works which his Majeſty is determined to recompence, he has a right to expect that the genius of the French ſhall produce maſter-pieces.

In the midſt of La Vendee a new City is erecting, which is intended to be the ſeat of the Adminiſtration. It will thence extend its active and ſteady ſuperintendence over every quarter: thence information will be propagated throughout this whole department, in which ignorance and the want of inſtruction, have ſo often involved ſimple and honeſt minds in the intrigues of the malevolent.

The decrees of the Emperor have recalled Commerce to the left bank of the Rhine, and given to Mentz and Cologne all the advantages of actual *entrepots*, without the danger of introducing contraband commodities into the interior of France.

Improvements are made in the manufactures, and, while in their vain declamations, the mercenaries lured by the Britiſh Government, boaſt of their diſtant precarious reſources, diſperſed on the ſeas and in the Indies; while they repreſent our workſhops as deſerted, and our artiſans dying of miſery; our induſtry is extending its roots in our own ſoil, drives the manufactures of England far from our frontiers, has equalled them in what conſtituted their glory and their ſucceſs, the perfection of their machines, and will ſoon diſpute with them the conſumption in every quarter to which they can be conveyed.

Agriculture, is daily acquiring greater extent, and receiving new improvements. A ſyſtem of exportation, ſo well planned, that it can be extended or contracted according to our wants, enſures to the cultivator the price of his labour, and the plentiful ſupply of our markets.

Religion has reſumed its empire, which it exerciſes only for the good of humanity: it is accompanied with a wiſe *toleration*, and the miniſters of different perſuaſions, who adore the ſame God, honor each other with teſtimonies of reciprocal reſpect, and know no other rivalſhip than that of virtue.

Such is our poſition at home; abroad, French courage, aided by Spaniſh Integrity, preſerve St. Domingo for us—Martinique defies the threats of the enemy, and under a paternal Government, the ties by which ſhe was attached to the Mother Country, are rendered more ſtrong and permanent

Guadeloupe is enriched with the ſpoils of Britiſh commerce, and Guian continues to proſper, under an active and vigorous adminiſtration

The Iſles of France and Re-union would, at this moment, be the depot of the riches of Aſia, and London would be agitated by the convulſions of deſpair, had not a *project*, the moſt ſkilfully planned, been rendered *abortive* by inexperience or weakneſs. At leaſt however, theſe Iſlands derive riches from the captures which we have taken from the enemy.

Our ARMIES maintain their reputation undiminiſhed With their former valour & diſcipline, they have acquired that patience, which, without murmuring, waits for circumſtances, and reſigns itſelf to the prudence and deſigns of the Chief by whom they are commanded. Our ſoldiers and officers are accuſtoming themſelves to that element which ſeparates them from that Iſland, the object of all their reſentments. The oldeſt and moſt experienced ſeamen are aſtoniſhed by their intrepidity and ſkill

Our FLEETS, by the exerciſe of continual manœuvres, prepare for actual engagements—and, while thoſe of the enemy are worn out in ſtruggling with the winds and tempeſts, ours learn, without expoſing themſelves to deſtruction, to contend for victory with the enemy's ſquadrons

Finally, we have, during the war, conquered Hanover, and we are more capable than ever, of ſtriking deciſive blows againſt our enemies. Our NAVY is in a better ſtate than it has been for the laſt ten years, and our Army is more numerous, on a ſuperior eſtabliſhment, and better provided with every thing that enſures victory, than it was ever before.

In the Financial Department, we behold the ſame activity in the receipts, the ſame regularity in the collections, and the ſame order in the adminiſtration of the Treaſury—while the value of the public debt continues [illegible] without fluctuation

War has, indeed, cauſed extraordinary expences—but they have been laid out on our own ſoil, and have ſupplied us with veſſels, ports, and every means for diſplaying our ſtrength againſt our enemies

Theſe extraordinary expences have now ceaſed, and thoſe required by our warlike attitude, ſhall be conducted with an œconomy, which the urgency of preparation neceſſary for attack and defence, did not at firſt allow.

The REVENUES of the Crown will defray all the expences of the Conſecration and Coronation of the Emperor, as well as thoſe which the ſplendour of the Throne ſhall require. The luſtre by which it is ſurrounded ſhall never be burthenſome to the nation.

The ſtate of Europe has experienced but one important change.

SPAIN repoſed in a neutrality to which France had conſented, and which the Britannic Cabinet had allowed. On a ſudden her ſhips were attacked, and the Treaty of Amiens was violated with reſpect to her, as it had been with reſpect to France. His Catholic Majeſty has adopted the line of conduct required by the dignity of his Throne, the breach of good faith, and the honour of the generous nation, whoſe deſtiny he directs.

The Emperor of AUSTRIA devotes to the re-eſtabliſhment of his finances, to the proſperity of his provinces, to the promotion of their commerce, the tranquility which he enjoys from the integrity of his character, and the intereſt of his ſubjects.

The ITALIAN REPUBLIC adminiſtered and governed by the ſame principles as France, calls, like her, for a definitive organization which can inſure to the preſent and future generations all the benefits of the ſocial compact. United to that Republic by all the duties impoſed upon him, both as Preſident & Founder of that ſtate, the Emperor will meet all the confidence which it manifeſts to him, and provide permanently, for its deſtiny and independence by ſerving the intereſts of the French People to whom alſo it is indebted for its exiſtence, and by conciliating the intereſts of the two friendly nations with the well underſtood intereſts of the contiguous powers

By theſe changes, which are called for by the will of the nation, and the intereſts of all, abſurd calumnies will be finally deſtroyed, and France having herſelf erected barriers where ſhe had fixed her limits, will no longer be accuſed of a wiſh to overleap them.

HELVETIA enjoys the peace of bleſſings reſulting from her conſtitution, the wiſdom of our citizens and our alliance.

BATAVIA ſtill groans under an Oligarchical Government, without union in its views, without patriotiſm, and without vigour. Her colonies have been a ſecond time ſold, and delivered up to England, without firing a ſingle ſhot—but this nation poſſeſſes energy, morals, and economy, and wants but a firm, patriotic, and enlightened Government.

The King of PRUSSIA has, in all circumſtances, ſhewn himſelf the friend of France, and the Emperor has taken advantage of all thoſe who have preſented themſelves, to conſolidate their happy harmony.

The Electors and all the Members of the GERMANIC BODY, faithfully maintain the relations of kindneſs and amity by which they are connected with France.

DENMARK purſues the counſels of a political ſyſtem, always wiſe, moderate, and judicious.

The ſpirit of Catharine the Great will preſide over the Councils of ALEXANDER I. He will remember that the friendſhip of France is for him a neceſſary counterpoiſe in the balance of Europe—that placed far from her, he can neither reach her, nor trouble her tranquility—and that his chief intereſt is to find in his relations with her, a neceſſary ſale for the productions of his Empire.

TURKEY fluctuates in her politics, and purſues, thro' fear, a ſyſtem which her intereſt diſavows. May ſhe not learn, at the expence of her own exiſtence, that fear and uncertainty accelerate the fall of Empires, in themſelves a thouſand times more fatal than the dangers and loſſes of an unſucceſsful war.

Whatever may be the movements of England, the deſtiny of France is fixed. Powerful in the union, powerful in her riches, and the valour of her defenders, ſhe will faithfully cultivate the alliance of friendly peoples; ſhe will do nothing to deſerve Enemies, nor will ſhe fear any

When ENGLAND ſhall be convinced of the vanity of her efforts to agitate the Continent;—when ſhe ſhall know that ſhe has nothing to look for in a war, without object and without motives:—when ſhe ſhall be convinced that France will never accept any conditions but thoſe of Amiens, and will never conſent to give up right of breaking treaties at pleaſure, in appropriating Malta to herſelf;—England will then begin to entertain pacific ſentiments—Hatred and envy laſt but for a time.

FROM THE MONITEUR.

"The harveſt on the continent, of the preſent year, has generally been very plentiful, except in Spain, Auſtria, and in the Northern provinces of France. In Italy, Suabia, Bavaria, Ruſſia, Pruſſia, Poland, Sweden, and Denmark, as well as in the ſouthern provinces of France, they have not for nine years gathered ſuch a harveſt, and, notwithſtanding, the price of grain is not proportionate to the abundance of it.—Even in Egypt and the Crimea they have houſed more grain than what is required for the conſumption of the inhabitants for four years. What can, therefore, be the cauſe of a dearneſs from which the lower claſs ſuffer ſo much.—It may, perhaps, be found in the ſame ſource from which originate all the other evils of Europe—in the unnatural wealth of Great Britain whoſe capitaliſts, not knowing how to employ their money with ſafety at home, ſpeculate on every ſaleable commodity abroad—and from the extravagant prices they or their agents offer, create an artificial ſcarcity by their monopolies, from which, unfortunately, the ſame effects are felt as from a real one. We call upon all ſovereigns, ſtateſmen, philanthropiſts, and all thoſe who ſtudy, or whoſe duty it is to be well verſed in the political economy of States, to find out a remedy againſt ſuch a commercial evil, which threatens all Nations with famine or ruin in the midſt of plenty, becauſe Britons have more money than they ſhould be permitted to poſſeſs."

A Spaniſh war has always been embraced by Great Britain with promptitude and zeal: ſome politicians, indeed, have not heſitated to contend that a luſt and avarice of plunder have ſometimes been permitted to operate too freely and extenſively, and have ſtifled all nice enquiries as to *the juſtice* of the provocation; but however this may have been, it is certain that a Spaniſh war never yet wanted popularity with the nation.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

D. R. Warrington, Eſq. to Miſs Parry, daughter of Thomas Parry, Eſq. one of the Directors of the Eaſt India Company.

Lord Viſcount Duncan, to Miſs Janet Dalrymple, daughter of the late Sir Hew Hamilton Dalrymple, bt.

Capt. W. Gelſton, of the Europe Eaſt Indiaman, to Miſs Roſina Banniſter, daughter of John Banniſter, Eſq. of Gower-ſtreet.

Rear-Admiral George Campbell, brother to Lord Cawdor, to Miſs Euſtatia Campbell.

At Scotſtown, Lieut. Col. John Wilſon, Deputy Qr. Mr. General to the Forces at Ceylon, to Miſs Margaret Oſwald.

Major John Baddeley, Aſſiſtant Barrack-maſter General, to Miſs Grace Smith, daughter of the late John Paul Smith, Eſq.

Colonel Cooper, to Miſs Honywood, daughter of Sir John Honywood, Bart.

At St. Chade Stowe, near Lichfield, Major Montagu Hotham, to Miſs Bird, eldeſt daughter of Thomas Bird, Eſq. of Norton Lodge, in the county of Worceſter.

EUROPE DEATHS.

Near Cork, the Right Rev. and Hon. Dr. Stopford, Biſhop of Cork and Roſs.

Sir Cecil Wray, Bart. aged 70.

The Right Honorable Thomas Pelham, Earl of Chicheſter, and Baron Pelham.

In Orchard-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, Major General Stephenſon.

Aged 60, at his ſeat at Nanteribba Hall, Montgomeryſhire, in conſequence of burſting a blood veſſel, the Right Hon. G. Devereux, thirteenth Viſcount Hereford, Premier Viſcount of England, and Baronet.

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MADRAS COURIER

EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY, the 13*th. July.* 1805.

THIS MORNING arrived the Hon. Company's Ships Walpole, Capt. Sandilands, and the Lord Duncan, Capt. Bradford, from England,–they left Portsmouth on the eighth of March, in company with the following Indiamen, Viz.

Ocean—Ceylon—Windham—Earl Howe—Surry—Phænix—Calcutta, and Carmarthen.

The whole of the Fleet, ſailed under Convoy of His Majeſty's Ship Hindoſtan, Captain Fraſer.

The Lord Duncan, and Walpole parted company with the Fleet, on the 12th. of March, in a hard gale of Wind;—no fear is however, entertained of the ſafety of the remainder of the Fleet, of courſe the Ships for this port, may be hourly expected.

PASSENGERS:

LORD DUNCAN.—Major Clarges—Capt. Broughton—Capt. Syms—Lieut. Hipkins—Lieut. Babe—Lieut. Cuville—Lieut. McMahon—Enſign Anſell—Mr. Stephenſon, Aſſiſtant Surgeon,—Meſſrs. Humphry Sentous Hall, James, and Iſaacke, Cadets—for *Madras*,—Mrs. Hunter—Mrs. Symes—Mrs. Truſcot—Miſs Boſwell—Miſs Iſabella Boſwell—Miſs Buller—Miſs Hollings—Mr. Stewart, Free Mariner—Meſſrs. Price and Methuen, Cadets—Lieut. Truſcot.—for *Bengal.*

WALPOLE —Major General Sir E. Baillie—Capt. Alex. Stewart, H. M. 75th. Regt. —Meſſrs. J. Colvin and R. Brown, Writers—Mr. Dinlie, Aſſiſtant Surgeon—Meſſrs. T. Rutherford, R, Home, T. Famer, R. Ledlie, A. Allen, W. Walkinſhaw, E, Bradley, D. Sharp, R. Dickſon, J. Wilks—R. M. O. Gramſhaw, J. Stanly, and J. Thuvarts, Cadets.

The PACKETS by the Walpole, and Duncan, are chiefly for Bengal.

Nothing of novelty has yet tranſpired, by the above arrivals, in addition to what we have recently received by the Overland Deſpatches.